in wound healing

CORRECTION Open Access

Correction: Adipose stem cells from type 2 diabetic mice exhibit therapeutic potential



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The authors regret that they identified inadvertent errors during manuscript preparation that incorrect photos have been mis-uploaded in Fig. 3. Corrections made are listed below.

Figure 3B: The flow cytometry sub-figures in the low panels were duplicates of the upper panel instead of correct figures from the T2D group. It has now been replaced with the right sub-figures.

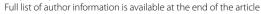
Figure 3D: C57BL/6 Adipogenesis (upper panel, left): A figure from the T2D group was mistakenly uploaded and is now corrected.

Figure 3D: Chondrogenesis: C57BL/6 and T2D subfigures were misplaced, and now corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01817-1.

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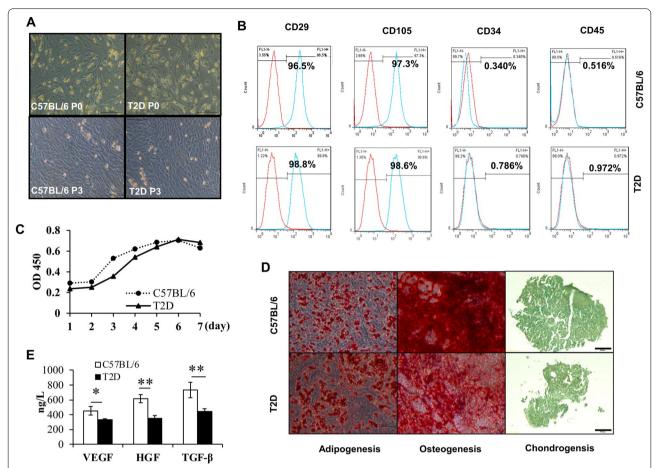


Fig. 3 Characterization of ASCs isolated from C57BL/6 and T2D mice. **a** Representative micrographs of C57BL/6 and T2D ASCs at passage 0 and passage 3 observed under a light microscope. **b** Expression of CD29, CD105, CD34, and CD45 in ASCs harvested from C57BL/6L or T2D mice analyzed by flow cytometry. **c** Growth curves of C57BL/6 and T2D ASCs at passage 3. **d** The morphology of adipocytes, osteocytes, and chondrocytes derived from C57BL/6 ASCs and T2D ASCs identified by Oil Red, Alizarin Red, and Alcian Blue staining, respectively. Scale bar = 100 μm. **e** Concentrations of VEGF, HGF, and TGF-β secreted by C57BL/6 ASCs or T2D ASCs. Data are mean \pm SEM of at least three individual experiments. At least 3 mice were included in each group. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ANOVA test

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